

SIZE OF GERMAN ARMY BEFORE SPA DELEGATES

Berlin Envoys Will Insist on 200,000 and Ample Safety Police.

ARMY'S NUCLEUS REMAINS

Tenton Plans Could Make Effective Seventeen Complete Corps.

By RAYMOND SWING, Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, June 6.—The most important factor of German disarmament to be discussed at the Spa conference is whether or not Germany will be permitted to retain an army 200,000 strong and what disposition will be made of the safety police.

On these points the German delegates will use all the leeway permitted them to support their views that an army 200,000 strong and an ample safety police are necessary to the maintenance of order in Germany, and on both points it is probable that they will find the Allies opposed to them, though from different standpoints.

On all other matters of difference which now exist between Germany and the Entente Allies the Germans are likely to agree to fulfill the Allies' interpretation of the Treaty of Versailles in so far as it is possible for them to do so.

The question of German fulfillment of the military clauses of the treaty has been the basis of infinite concluding statements. To a layman it must have seemed to be a simple affair. Either the stipulations of the treaty would be carried out or they would not be carried out, and if not, then the Germans must be trying to deceive the Allies.

But the more one investigates the matter the more one is struck with the fact that disarmament here is quite as much a psychological as a material problem.

Confusion Over Military Supplies.

The utmost confusion has existed in Germany since the armistice, especially in the military department. Millions of German soldiers took their arms and ammunition home, countless supplies have been destroyed or converted into raw materials which are serviceable for industry, while unofficial military claims have utilized their importance to the Government to build up their own strength. Caches of munitions have been hidden in various parts of the country.

There is no inventory of German military supplies; there is no inventory of the supplies which have been destroyed. There is even no strong central authority which is able to disarm civilians or to disband all the independent military groups.

The Interallied Military Commission, by the very necessity of this situation, must follow a policy of nagging. It must act on the assumption that the Germans will not do more than they are forced to do. As an allied officer once remarked: "No nation willingly makes herself helpless."

A Task of Bargaining.

The Interallied Commission is not in a position to carry through its own program. It must deal with the German Government, and the German Government as the commission has learned is a heterogeneous institution, containing, particularly in its war department, a large number of officers who still carry out the traditions of the Prussian regime. Disarmament, in some of its aspects, is a task of bargaining. "We offer you a million rifles," suggest the Germans. "But you must have had twelve million at the end of the war," retorts the commission.

"True," say the Germans, "but they are hidden in private homes and we are unable to get at them."

"You must do better than one million," replies the commission, and waits for the Germans to come back with a better offer.

That implies that some way has to be worked out to seize more rifles. If the commission says, "We will be satisfied with two million," then the Germans will keep ten million, but if the commission presses too severely the Germans will become irritated.

This is only a hypothetical case, but it shows how much easier it is to demand something than it is to have the demand carried out.

Under these circumstances it can be said that the Interallied Commission is performing a distinguished service by bringing German disarmament as far as it has gone.

Assuming that the German claims are accurate and that the army effectives were reduced by May 15 to 200,000, this means the reduction within a relatively brief period of an army of 12,000,000 officers and men to a few corps, and, looking at this perspective, the French assertion that the German army alone, exclusive of other military organizations, numbers 270,000 effectives does not diminish the magnitude of the task the Allied Commission has achieved.

The Germans declare that this achievement also proves their good faith.

Summary of German Failures.

The German failure to live up to the terms of the treaty of Versailles can be summarized as follows:

1. The number of effectives exceeds the treaty provision, and the reorganization of the Reichswehr is being carried out on the basis of an army of 200,000 strong, which has not yet been started.
2. The size of the police force exceeds that of 1913.
3. Too much artillery has been placed in the eastern fortifications.
4. The destruction of war material is not complete.
5. Munitions of war have been exported.
6. The National Assembly has not passed laws putting in force the treaty terms, and, therefore the mobilization and universal military service laws are still on the statute books.

This analysis does not include the naval and aviation clauses.

Extent of Fulfillment.

The treaty can be regarded as fulfilled in so far as the following demands are concerned:

1. The dismantling and the disarming of the western fortifications.
2. The reduction of the military force in the neutral zone.
3. The reduction in the number of military academies.
4. The delivery to the Allies of German military secrets concerning the manufacture of explosives and chemical preparations.

In regard to the first of the violations,

the correspondent here of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD was informed by an allied officer that the Germans did not reckon the troops in the neutral zone with the Reichswehr, which might be 200,000 strong. However, the commission has had no opportunity to check it up. Furthermore, there are 40,000 men in the so-called Freikorps, which, although officially disbanded, has been distributed as unified groups throughout eastern Germany, the men being employed as workers on the Junker estates. The officers who gave this information declared that these Freikorps groups were authorized by the German Government and as they worked out they have gone into the country with their officers, their arms and ammunition.

This information was confirmed by other sources, where it was declared that the Freikorps, reactionary to the last man, constituted a force which was dangerous to the stability of the Government.

Reorganization of the Reichswehr.

The reorganization of the Reichswehr which is now planned contemplates the maintenance of an artillery arm, which is now allowed by the treaty, and provides for twice the number of officer formations stipulated in the treaty.

In other words, the Germans are proceeding with their army plans as though an army of 200,000 officers and men, including artillery, was authorized by the allied Powers. If these plans are carried through, it was authoritatively said, the force would be the nucleus of a new army corps.

An allied officer said that 7,000 Zeiterwillige (Emergency Volunteers) were used in the Ruhr actions, and when they were returned home those who went to Bavaria were received by a General who addressed them as follows: "You are now disbanded because the Entente requires it, but if your country needs you you will be found ready to do your duty."

An order was issued dissolving the Einwohnerwehr (Citizens Defence Force or Civil Guard), but it was not lived up to, particularly in South Germany. An informant of the correspondent here of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD estimated the strength of the Zeiterwillige at 120,000 officers and men and that of the Einwohnerwehr at 2,000,000.

Regarding the police, the peace treaty permits it to be maintained at the same strength as in 1913, but this has necessarily been increased in size because of the introduction of the eight hour day. Allied officers expressed anxiety regarding the safety police (the Sicherheitspolizei), which they described as a military organization of 60,000 men, well officered and armed with rifles and machine guns. It is composed exclusively of officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and of men who have had at least a year's service at the front. In case of need this organization could be padded out into an army on the basis of three companies to one.

With regard to the number of pieces of artillery in the fortifications, negotiations are in progress which are practically certain to end in the withdrawal of German claims. At the present time the Germans have more than 5,000 guns in these fortifications.

20,000 Ammunition Plants.

The Allied Commission has inspected only about 1,000 factories out of some 20,000 plants where ammunition has been manufactured. The list of munition manufacturers which the treaty permits to be operated has not yet been made. The Germans when they were asked what factories they desired to have designated gave a list of forty-five, including the Krupp, the Ehrhardt and the Spandau works.

These, with other large concerns, are sufficient, it was declared, to supply an army of 7,000,000 men with ammunition.

With regard to the violation of the treaty provisions concerning the exportation of munitions of war by Germany, official records are not available, but it was learned from several high sources that while the Germans have not feverish exportation of munitions, many shipments have crossed the German frontier and at least one of these has reached Mexico.

The Germans announce the following list of war materials which had been destroyed by the end of last March: Cannon, 5,000; fuses, 14,000; explosives, 37,000 tons; rifles and revolvers, 1,318,000; machine guns, 24,500; cartridges, 44,300,000; hand grenades, 4,000,000; sabres and lances, 1,537,000.

They reported for destruction up to May 5: Light artillery, 12,000 pieces; aircraft guns, 217; heavy artillery, 3,500 pieces; mine throwers, 3,358; machine guns, 21,676; shells, 15,500,000; cartridges, 28,500,000.

List Being Checked Up.

The amount of material destroyed can only be approximated, because no records could be kept after the armistice and during the revolution regarding what had happened to army supplies. The Interallied Commission has not questioned that large quantities of war material have been destroyed and that the metals were taken for industrial purposes, but they are unable to prove or to disprove the reliability of the German statement. The second list is now being checked up.

One of the treaty clauses calls for the return of Allied war materials captured by the Germans. It is proving impossible to fulfill this clause, because practically all of this material was converted into metals for manufacturing purposes before the armistice was signed.

POLES WIN GROUND LOST TO BOLSHEVIKI

Polish-American Relief Train Shelled but No One Hurt.

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, June 6.—Reinforcements have been thrown in all along the line of the northern front and the Poles are daily regaining the ground recently lost to the Bolsheviks, says an official communication issued to-day. The Bolsheviks are reported to be withdrawing across the Upper Beresina River.

The Poles are continuing their successful attacks and have occupied Gliubokoi, 65 miles east of Sventsiany, and Dokhitcha, 15 miles south of Gliubokoi, taking many prisoners, with guns and other booty. The Bolsheviks, to cover their retreat, attacked in strength at several places, trying to cross the Middle Beresina. They were repulsed.

The enemy, with strong reinforcements, is concentrating before Bobruisk (on the Beresina 32 miles southeast of Minsk) for an attack on our bridgehead," the statement continues. "A Bolshevik column of Communists and marines was routed with the loss of four armored automobiles, a tank and one big gun."

A Polish-American relief expedition train in command of Lieut. Arthur Fox of Philadelphia and six soldiers has been shelled by the Bolsheviks on the road between Minsk and Borisov. All the relief workers escaped injury and the damaged train was rescued. Medical supplies were captured by the Bolsheviks when the Americans evacuated a sanitary station.

French Crops Estimated.

PARIS, June 6.—August Isaac, Minister of Commerce, to-day estimated the coming wheat crop of France and Algeria at 6,500,000 tons and the rye and barley harvest at 1,500,000 tons. Wheat to the amount of 8,500,000 tons is necessary for French consumption, the Minister pointed out, besides a million tons for seed.

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SO few things seem to nowadays. Particularly in comparison with the amount of effort one puts into them. But the Rotary Club of New York has discovered one thing that has paid and will continue to pay big, fat dividends, ad infinitum.

It would be folly to try and estimate how many sermons have been delivered on the subject "Does it pay to be good?" But it is not preposterous to suppose that every minister of the gospel has stayed up late, at least once in his ministerial career, to write a stirring sermon on that text. Greater than this is the fact that practically every man and woman who is of an introspective turn of mind has put the question to himself at some stage of the game. And many times the answer seems to be "No—it does not pay."

The Rotary Club of New York thinks otherwise. It wanted to do something big, something that would benefit a great number of people. So it shouldered the responsibility of the great campaign for the uplift of the underprivileged boy in New York City.

To do the thing properly meant that the business men who are members of the club would have to give up time which they were inclined to spend elsewhere on more frivolous things; that they would have to give up money which they were inclined to spend elsewhere, on pleasanter things; that they would have to sacrifice here and there to put the big work over properly. In other words they would have "to be good."

Perhaps in the beginning some Rotarians asked themselves "Does it pay?" But that day is done. They don't ask it any more. It does pay. It has paid. It will pay for a long, long time. The amount of good that the Boys' Work Campaign has accomplished to date has stacked up a principal in the morality bank of this city which will pay for generations to come. The citizens of the future will wear its D. S. O.

The underprivileged boys who have been taught to "be good" know now that it pays. And the men who were instrumental in the teaching find it again and again. The Rotary Club of New York is unanimous in the decision that it DOES PAY. And so will you, if you try it.

What is true of Rotary and its boys' work is true in every day business and in everything we undertake in life. It pays to be Good.

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